

NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1786.

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TUESDAY, May 16, 1786.

Congress took into consideration a treaty of amity and commerce between his majesty the King of Prussia and the United States of America, and adopted and ratified the same, nine states being present, in the manner following:

The United States of America, in Congress assembled: To all to whom these presents shall come greeting.

WHEREAS a treaty of amity and commerce, between his majesty the King of Prussia, and the United States of America, was concluded and signed by the plenipotentiaries of the said United States, and by the plenipotentiary of his said Majesty, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose, at the places of their respective residence, and at the dates expressed under their several signatures, which said treaty, written both in the American and French languages, is (in the American) in the following words, to wit,

A TREATY OF AMITY and COMMERCE between his majesty the King of Prussia and the United States of America:

HIS Majesty the King of Prussia, and the United States of America, desiring to fix, in a permanent and equitable manner, the rules to be observed in the intercourse and commerce they desire to establish between their respective countries, his majesty and the United States have judged that the said end cannot be better obtained than by taking the most perfect equality and reciprocity for the basis of their agreement.

With this view his majesty the King of Prussia has nominated and constituted as his plenipotentiary, the Baron Frederick William de Thulemeier, his Privy-Counsellor of Embassy, and Envoy Extraordinary, with their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands, and the United States have, on their part, given full powers to John Adams, Esquire, late one of their Ministers Plenipotentiary for negotiating a peace, heretofore a Delegate in Congress from the state of Massachusetts, and Chief-Justice of the same, and now Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States with his Britannic Majesty; Doctor Benjamin Franklin, late Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Versailles, and another of their Ministers Plenipotentiary for negotiating a peace; and Thomas Jefferson, heretofore a Delegate in Congress, from the state of Virginia, and Governor of the said state, and now Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of his most Christian Majesty, which respective Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, and on mature deliberation, have concluded, settled and signed the following articles:

Art. 1. There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace and sincere friendship between his Majesty the King of Prussia, his heirs, successors and subjects, on the one part, and the United States of America, and their citizens on the other part, without exceptions of persons or places.

Art. 2. The subjects of his Majesty the King of Prussia may frequent all the coasts and countries of the United States of America, and reside and trade there in all sorts of produce, manufactures and merchandise; and shall pay within the said United States no other or greater duties, charges or fees whatsoever than the most favoured nations are or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions in navigation and commerce, which the most favoured nation does or shall enjoy; submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the laws and usages there established, and to which are submitted the citizens of the United States, and the citizens and subjects of the most favoured nations.

Art. 3. In like manner the citizens of the United States of America may frequent all the coasts and countries of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and reside and trade there in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise, and shall pay in the dominions of his said Majesty, no other or greater duties, charges or fees whatsoever, than the most favoured nation does or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions in navigation and commerce which the most favoured nation does or shall enjoy; submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the laws and usages there established, and to which are submitted the subjects of his majesty the King of Prussia, and the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nations.

Art. 4. More especially each party shall have a right to carry their own produce, manufactures and merchandise, in their own or any other vessels to any parts of the dominions of the other, where it shall be lawful for all the subjects or citizens of that other, freely to purchase them; and thence to take the produce, manufactures and merchandise of the other, which all the said citizens or subjects shall in like man-

ner be free to sell them, paying in both cases such duties, charges and fees only, as are or shall be paid by the most favoured nation. Nevertheless the King of Prussia and the United States, and each of them, reserve to themselves the right where any nations restrain the transportation of the merchandise of the vessels of the country of which it is the growth or manufacture, to establish against such nation retaliating regulations; and also the right to prohibit, in their respective countries, the importation and exportation of all merchandise whatsoever, when reasons of state shall require it. In this case the subjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties shall not import nor export the merchandise prohibited by the other; but if one of the contracting parties permits any other nation to import or export the same merchandise, the citizens or subjects of the other shall immediately enjoy the same liberty.

Art. 5. The merchants, commanders of vessels, or other subjects or citizens of either party, shall not, within the ports or jurisdiction of the other, be forced to unload any sort of merchandise into any other vessels, nor to receive them into their own, nor to wait for their being loaded longer than they please.

Art. 6. That the vessels of either party loading within the ports or jurisdiction of the other, may not be uselessly harassed or detained, it is agreed that all examinations of goods required by the laws, shall be made before they are laden on board the vessel, and that there shall be no examination after; nor shall the vessel be searched at any time, unless articles shall have been laden therein clandestinely and illegally, in which case the person by whose order they were carried on board, or who carried them without order, shall be liable to the laws of the land in which he is, but no other person shall be molested, nor shall any other goods, nor the vessel be seized or detained for that cause.

Art. 7. Each party shall endeavour, by all the means in their power, to protect and defend all vessels and other effects belonging to the citizens or subjects of the other, which shall be within the extent of their jurisdiction, by sea or by land; and shall use all their efforts to recover, and cause to be restored to their right owners, their vessels and effects which shall be taken from them within the extent of their said jurisdiction.

Art. 8. The vessels of the subjects or citizens of either party, coming on any coast belonging to the other, but not willing to enter into port, or being entered into port, and not willing to unload their cargoes or break bulk, shall have liberty to depart and to pursue their voyage without molestation, and without being obliged to render account of their cargo, or to pay any duties, charges or fees whatsoever, except those established for vessels entered into port, and appropriated to the maintenance of the port itself, or of other establishments for the safety and convenience of navigators, which duties, charges and fees, shall be the same, and shall be paid on the same footing as in the case of subjects or citizens of the country where they are established.

Art. 9. When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, foundered, or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the dominion of the other, their respective subjects or citizens, shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the damage happens, and shall pay the same charges and dues only as the said inhabitants would be subject to pay in a like case; and if the operations of repair shall require that the whole or any part of their cargo be unladen, they shall pay no duties, charges or fees on the part which they shall re-lade and carry away. The ancient and barbarous right to wrecks of the sea shall be entirely abolished, with respect to the subjects or citizens of the two contracting parties.

Art. 10. The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation or otherwise; and their representatives, being subjects or citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases; and in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods, and for so long a time as would be taken of the goods of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if a question shall arise among several claimants, to which of them the said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And

where, on the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of the one party, such real estate would by the laws of the land descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all rights of detraction on the part of the government of the respective states. But this article shall not derogate in any manner from the force of the laws already published, or hereafter to be published, by his Majesty the King of Prussia, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

Art. 11. The most perfect freedom of conscience and of worship is granted to the citizens or subjects of either party, within the jurisdiction of the other, without being liable to molestation in that respect, for any cause other than an insult on the religion of others. Moreover when the subjects or citizens of the one party, shall die within the jurisdiction of the other, their bodies shall be buried in the usual burying-grounds, or other decent and suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

Art. 12. If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neuter with the belligerent powers, shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, inasmuch that all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, although such things belong to an enemy of the other; and the same freedom shall be extended to persons who shall be on board a free vessel, although they should be enemies to the other party, unless they be soldiers in actual service of such enemy.

Art. 13. And in the same case of one of the contracting parties, being engaged in war with any other power, to prevent all the difficulties and misunderstandings that usually arise respecting the merchandise heretofore called contraband, such as arms, ammunition and military stores of every kind, no such articles carried in the vessels, or by the subjects or citizens of one of the parties to the enemies of the other, shall be deemed contraband, so as to induce confiscation or condemnation and a loss of property to individuals. Nevertheless it shall be lawful to stop such vessels and articles, and to detain them for such length of time as the captors may think necessary to prevent the inconvenience or damage that might ensue from their proceeding, paying however a reasonable compensation for the loss such arrest shall occasion to the proprietors: And it shall further be allowed to use in the service of the captors, the whole or any part of the military stores so detained, paying the owners the full value of the same, to be ascertained by the current price at the place of its destination. But in the case supposed, of a vessel stopped for articles heretofore deemed contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature, he shall be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case be carried into any port, nor further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage.

Art. 14. And in the same case where one of the parties is engaged in war with another power, that the vessels of the neutral party may be readily and certainly known, it is agreed, that they shall be provided with sea-letters, or passports, which shall express the name, the property and burthen of the vessel, as also the name and dwelling of the master, which passports shall be made out in good and due forms (to be settled by conventions between the parties whenever occasion shall require) shall be renewed as often as the vessel shall return into port; and shall be exhibited whenever required, as well in the open sea as in port. But if the said vessel be under convoy of one or more vessels of war, belonging to the neutral party, the simple declaration of the officer commanding the convoy, that the said vessel belongs to the party of which he is, shall be considered as establishing the fact, and shall relieve both parties from the trouble of further examination.

Art. 15. And to prevent entirely all disorder and violence in such cases, it is stipulated, that when the vessels of the neutral party, sailing without convoy, shall be met by any vessel of war, publick or private, of the other party, such vessel of war shall not approach within cannon shot of the said neutral vessel, nor send more than two or three men in their boat on board the same, to examine her sea-letters or passports. And all persons belonging to any vessel of war, publick or private, who shall molest, or injure, in any manner whatever, the people, vessels or effects of the other party, shall be reponsible in their persons and property for damages and interest, sufficient security for which shall be

given by all commanders of private armed vessels before they are commissioned.

Art. 16. It is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels and effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition, or other publick or private purpose whatsoever. And in all cases of seizure, detention or arrest, for debts contracted or offences committed by any citizen or subject of the one party, within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases.

Art. 17. If any vessel or effects of the neutral power be taken by an enemy of the other, or by a pirate, and re-taken by that other, they shall be brought into some port of one of the parties, and delivered into the custody of the officers of that port, in order to be restored entire to the true proprietor as soon as due proof shall be made concerning the property thereof.

Art. 18. If the citizens or subjects of either party, in danger from tempests, pirates, enemies or other accident, shall take refuge with their vessels or effects, within the harbours or jurisdiction of the other, they shall be received, protected and treated with humanity and kindness, and shall be permitted to furnish themselves, at reasonable prices, with all refreshments, provisions and other things necessary for their subsistence, health and accommodation, and for the repair of their vessels.

Art. 19. The vessels of war, publick and private, of both parties, shall carry freely wheresoever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges or fees to officers of admiralty, of the customs or any others, nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched or put under legal process when they come to, and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessels shall be obliged to shew. But no vessel which shall have made prizes on the subjects of his most Christian Majesty the King of France, shall have a right of asylum in the ports or havens of the said United States; and if any such be forced therein by tempest or dangers of the sea, they shall be obliged to depart as soon as possible, according to the tenor of the treaties existing between his said Most Christian Majesty and the said United States.

Art. 20. No citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties shall take from any power with which the other may be at war, any commission or letter of marque for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other, on pain of being punished as a pirate; nor shall either party hire, lend, or give any part of their naval or military force to the enemy of the other, to aid them offensively or defensively against that other.

Art. 21. If the two contracting parties should be engaged in war against a common enemy, the following points shall be observed between them.

1st. If a vessel of one of the parties, re-taken by a privateer of the other, shall not have been in possession of the enemy more than twenty-four hours, she shall be restored to the first owner for one third of the value of the vessel and cargo; but if she shall have been more than twenty-four hours in possession of the enemy, she shall belong wholly to the recaptor. 2d. If in the same case the re-capture were by a publick vessel of war of the one party, restitution shall be made to the owner for one thirtieth part of the value of the vessel and cargo, if she shall not have been in the possession of the enemy more than twenty-four hours, and one tenth of the said value where she shall have been longer, which sums shall be distributed in gratuities to the re-captors. 3d. The restitution in the cases aforesaid, shall be after due proof of property, and surety given for the part to which the re-captors are entitled. 4th. The vessels of war, publick and private, of the two parties, shall be reciprocally admitted with their prizes into the respective ports of each: but the said prizes shall not be discharged nor sold there, until their legality shall have been decided according to the laws and regulations of the state to which the captor belongs, but by the judicatures of the place into which the prize shall have been conducted. 5th. It shall be free to each party to make such regulations as they shall judge necessary for the conduct of their respective vessels of war, publick and private, relative to the vessels which they shall take and carry into the ports of the two parties.

Art. 22. Where the parties shall have a common enemy, or shall both be neutral, the vessels of war of each shall, upon all occasions, take under their protection the vessels of the other going the same course, and shall defend such vessels as long as they hold the same course, against all force and violence, in the same manner as they ought to protect and defend vessels belonging to the party of which they are.

Art. 23. If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country, then residing in the other, shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects, without molestation or hindrance: And all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artizans, manufacturers and fishermen unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages or places, and in general all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the enemy, into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if any thing is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price. And all merchant and trading vessels

employed in exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessaries, conveniences and comforts of human life more easy to be obtained, and more general, shall be allowed to pass free and unmolested, and neither of the contracting powers shall grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels empowering them to take or destroy such trading vessels, or interrupt such commerce.

Art. 24. And to prevent the destruction of prisoners of war, by sending them into distant and inclement countries, or by crowding them into close and noxious places, the two contracting parties solemnly pledge themselves to each other, and to the world, that they will not adopt any such practice; that neither will send the prisoners whom they may take from the other into the East-Indies, or any other parts of Asia or Africa, but that they shall be placed in some part of their dominions in Europe or America, in wholesome situations, that they shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships, nor prisons, nor be put into irons, nor bound, nor otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs; that the officers shall be enlarged on their paroles within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters, and the common men be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are for their own troops; that the officers shall also be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations; and of the same articles and quality as are allowed by them, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in their own army; and all others shall be daily furnished by them with such ration as they allow to a common soldier in their own service; the value whereof shall be paid by the other party on a mutual adjustment of accounts for the subsistence of prisoners at the close of the war; and the said accounts shall not be mingled with, or set off against any others, nor the balances due on them, be withheld as a satisfaction or reprisal for any other article, or for any other cause, real or pretended, whatever; that each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners of their own appointment, with every separate cantonment of prisoners in possession of the other, which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases, shall be allowed to receive and distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends, and shall be free to make his reports in open letters to those who employ him; but if any officer shall break his parole, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual officer or other prisoner, shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his enlargement on parole or cantonment. And it is declared, that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the next preceding article, but on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature or nations.

Art. 25. The two contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having each in the ports of the other, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Agents and Commissaries of their own appointment, whose functions shall be regulated by particular agreement whenever either party shall choose to make such appointment; but if any such Consuls shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted in the same place.

Art. 26. If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation, any particular favour in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted, to such other nation, or on yielding the compensation where such nation does the same.

Art. 27. His Majesty the King of Prussia, and the United States of America, agree that this treaty shall be in force during the term of ten years from the exchange of ratifications, and if the expiration of that term should happen during the course of a war between them, then the articles before provided for the regulation of their conduct during such a war, shall continue in force until the conclusion of the treaty which shall re-establish peace; and that this treaty shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications exchanged within one year from the day of its signature.

In testimony whereof, the Plenipotentiaries before-mentioned, have hereto subscribed their names, and affixed their seals, at the places of their respective residence, and at the dates expressed under their several signatures.

F. G. de Thulemeir, à la Hague le 10 Septembre,		
1785.	(L. S.)	(L. S.)
Tho. Jefferson.	B. Franklin.	John Adams.
Paris, July 28,	Paris, July 9,	London, August 5,
1785.	1785.	1785.

NOW KNOW YE, That we the said United States in Congress assembled, having considered and approved, do hereby ratify and confirm the said treaty, and every article and clause therein contained. In testimony whereof, we have caused our seal to be hereunto affixed. Witnesses the Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, our Chairman in the absence of his Excellency John Hancock, our President, the seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and of our independence and sovereignty, the tenth.

On the question to agree to this ratification, it was unanimously resolved in the affirmative.

Foreign Intelligence.

L I S B O N, April 12.
THE late robbery committed upon the Royal Treasury, becomes every day a more serious affair.

The Treasurer-General, M. J. Henriquez de Souba, was lately apprehended in his own house, on a charge of being privy to the transaction.

V I E N N A,

April 29. A most atrocious murder was lately committed in the district of Piltzner. A butcher, in passing through a wood, found an infant in a cradle suspended to a branch of a tree, with a note, requesting whoever should find the child to be careful of it, till circumstances should permit its parents to reclaim it, and saying that 200 florins, left at the foot of the tree, would provide for its maintenance, and that the same sum should be annually deposited there. After possessing himself of the money, this monster of cruelty murdered the child, and cutting the body into pieces, gave them to be eaten by his two dogs. Heaven would not permit so horrid an act to remain concealed. Upon the unnatural villain's stopping at the next publick house, in the presence of many people, the two dogs discharged all the bony parts of the innocent victim, as the fingers, teeth, &c. in consequence of which the murderer was immediately seized and secured in prison.

We are credibly informed, that the Russian ambassador has announced, that a rupture between Russia and the Porte is on the eve of commencing. The last courier from Constantinople brought such important despatches as occasioned a council of state extraordinary to be held, to which all her Majesty's ministers were summoned. After the council was broke up, a courier was dispatched to M. Bulgakow, the Russian minister at Constantinople, with orders, it is supposed, to return immediately, without taking leave of the Grand Seignor, and as secretly as possible.

U T R E C H T, May 23.

The province of Zealand has delivered a very extraordinary resolution to the assembly of the states general, the substance of which is as follows, viz. "That the states of the province are always ready to fulfil the duties imposed upon them by the rest of the confederates, as long as they reciprocally enjoy the rights and advantages stipulated by the union, which serves as the basis of the constitution; but that the principles of that union having been hurt by the resolutions of the assembly of generality, dated the 17th day of February and 1st of May last, relative to the direction of the India company, they (the states of Zealand) think they have a right to enforce the just complaints which they made some time ago on that subject, and in consequence they have thought proper provisionally to limit to the 9th of September next their consent to the expences brought to their charge by the war department for the year 1786, and they hope, that before the expiration of that time their grievances will be redressed, and if not, they shall be obliged to take other efficacious measures, and do justice to themselves."

There is no doubt but the strong expressions of the above resolutions have given rise to the report, that the province of Zealand absolutely intended to offer the sovereignty to his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder, authorized so to do by the example of the states of Guelderland, who made a similar offer to William III. The journey of the Stadtholder to that province confirms many people in the above ideas; but if the consequence of such a step are maturely weighed, it will appear to be totally against the interests both of the province and the prince to bring about any such revolution.

L O N D O N, May 20.

An old man, in the county of Durham, was afflicted about two years ago with a mortification in his feet, so as to be confined to his chair for twelve months or more, in the course of which he lost two of his toes, his legs were dreadfully swelled, so much as made him be looked upon as incurable; after trying various medicines to no visible effect, he was by some means advised to eat honey in large quantities, which he did, to the quantity of eight or nine pounds a week; the consequence was, that in little more than half a year, his legs returned to their natural state, the mortification was stopped, and he is now able to wear boots, and stir about business. It is not improbable, but that an equal mixture of honey and French brandy applied outwardly to the parts affected, would greatly forward the cure.—The above may be depended on as a fact.

A letter from Mahon says, that there has been a very smart engagement, within sight of that garrison, between a Venetian man of war and an Algerine corsair, when, after an hour and a quarter's fighting, the corsair was sunk, and all the crew drowned. The Venetian put in there to repair some damages, and to get some relief for his wounded men.

According to the letters from France, their trade to the coast of Africa, particularly to Senegal and the gold coast, is increased in such a degree, that the articles imported from thence in the course of the last year, 1785, paid in duty, in the out ports, amounting to upwards of 37,000l. sterling, exclusive of what

is paid by the slaving trade ships, who carry their cargoes to the islands of Martinico (Tobago now possessed by France) and other French settlements in the western world, which are calculated at as much more. France now employs upwards of 10,000 tons of shipping and 1000 seamen in this trade, in which but a few years since she had seldom more than six or seven ships of from 200 to 350 tons each, and carrying from 100 to 120 seamen in all.

May 27. The college of physicians are now exerting their authority, which entitles them to allow no person to practise physic in the city, or within twelve miles thereof, without being licensed by that learned body. The nostrum-mongers and quacks of all denominations are of course thrown into the utmost confusion.

Every practitioner, previous to obtaining his license from the college in Warwick-lane, (for which he pays 50l.) is examined, in the Latin language, in the principal branches of medicine; viz. physiology, pathology and therapeutics. The examinations are on every Friday, and each candidate attends three times.

June 3. Authentick accounts from Vienna, dated May 10, declare that the Sieur Petracki had, on the 20th of April last, been publicly beheaded.---His body was exposed three days on a platform, and then sold by the executioner to his friends. A paper, declaring he had robbed the publick treasury, and committed other acts of enormity, was exhibited upon his breast. The unfortunate man had been a great favourite with the late Grand Vizier, and had been employed in the first department of finance, as well as the mint, for upwards of 14 years. He was a native of Poland, and had changed from the Christian to the Mahometan religion.

Letters from a gentleman at Guernsey mention, that the French are indefatigable in making additions to the fortifications at Cherbourg. The duke de Biron, who inspected these works, had resigned; and the king has appointed the count Artois to succeed him. A new Pentepon, in Vauban's best manner, is constructing at the mouth of the harbour, and several star-forts at all the accessible parts of the river. The advices add, that 14,000 men are employed in the environs of that town, who receive the double pay for working on the improvements.

June 6. A letter from Cherbourg, in Normandy, has the following article: "Though this is literally a miserable town, yet, if the works, now going on, are continued as briskly for another year, as they have been this last, it will one day be a scourge to England. Its situation in the channel over against the English islands of Jersey and Guernsey, will in a future war render it very hurtful to Great-Britain. At present the engineers are indefatigable, and the fortifications go on with amazing rapidity. The ship-carpenters are also busy in building nine sloops, that are to carry six, eight and ten pieces of cannon, and which are to be alternately at anchor in the road and in the port."

On Maunday Thursday, at Versailles, his most Christian Majesty washed the feet of twelve poor men, and waited on them at table, in commemoration of the Lord's Supper. The prince of Conde, grand-master of the household, was at the head of the king's stewards, and performed the office of server. The dishes were carried by Monsieur the count d'Artois, the duke of Orleans, Bourbon and Enghein, the prince of Conti, and the duke of Penthièvre. His majesty went afterwards to chapel, where a solemn mass was sung by the king's musicians. During the ceremony, the countess de Suisseval went round with a purse, in form of a stand-up silk bag, and collected money for the poor. It is an excellent custom in France, to select a lady of fashion, generally young and handsome, to perform the generous part of collecting money to relieve the indigent.

June 8. The French in Grenada have petitioned against the militia acts passed by the present governor, and insist on having representatives in the legislature: just on the same terms according to which the English are allowed to vote, and sit in the house of assembly. A council is summoned on this very important business. The insurgents in Dominica still remain triumphant.

American Intelligence.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 10. ON Thursday last arrived his Majesty's packet-boat Grantham, Mr. Richard George, commander, after a passage of six weeks.

By her arrival we learn orders are received, that the intercourse between America and this island shall continue to be carried on in the same manner as it formerly was.

June 28. We are happy to announce, from very respectable authority, that upwards of one thousand barrels of flour have been imported from Philadelphia, within two days past. This must certainly reduce the price of flour.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

The insidious and artful endeavours of certain persons to depreciate and injure the circulation of the

paper medium of this state, merit and must meet with the most severe reprehension and indignation of every man who feels in any manner interested in the welfare of Pennsylvania. The question, whether it was or was not politick or prudent to issue paper money, might, prior to the enactment of the funding bill, have admitted of much argument. Perhaps reasons sufficiently forcible might have been adduced against the measure. But a medium of this sort being issued, as a succedaneum for the vast quantity of specie which has since the war been drained from us, no man, but an avowed or secret enemy to the republick, will attempt to lower it in publick estimation. This is a truth of which the certainty is as clear, as that of any political maxim ever advanced or received by the concurrent consent of mankind. What must be the consequence of a final depreciation of the paper money? Nothing less than the ruin, or at least the extreme distress of a great proportion of our citizens, and (which Heaven avert) perhaps riots and tumults, pregnant with dangerous consequences. Is there a sufficient quantity of specie in Pennsylvania to serve as a circulating medium? He must be an idiot that would pretend to say yes. What has been the cause of this deficiency? One writer tells you the bank---another the paper money! Absurd! The cause is obvious. Luxury! destructive luxury! the canker-worm of virtue, happiness, competence and independence, has drained away the money, and will continue to do so, unless habits more consistent with the state of an infant and rising empire, be introduced, either by a generous effort of the people, or by salutary laws counteracting the pernicious influence of European dissipation and prodigality, which we have adopted, as awkwardly as an indigent tradesman apes the modes and the ton of the nobility, in what is termed the old country.---[Penn. Her.]

TRENTON, August 7.

On the 10th ult. his Excellency James Bowdoin, Governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, issued a proclamation forewarning all persons from purchasing the lands lying west of Hudson's river, in dispute between the said commonwealth and the state of New-York, until the jurisdiction be previously determined by the federal court, which has been instituted for that purpose.

On the 26th ult. Mrs. REBECCA FORMAN, lict of Aaron Forman, late of Morris-Town, after a lingering illness, which she bore with much christian patience and resignation to the divine will, paid the last debt to nature. She was amiable in her manners---her piety was exemplary and unaffected. In a word, it is greatly to be deplored, that there are so few who imitate her virtues.

The establishment of a FREE PRESS in any government, more especially democracies, says a writer in the Virginia Gazette, is the best mode of ensuring its privileges. *The liberty of the press* may be considered as an invincible bulwark to the rights of a free state, and the palladium of the liberties of mankind. So far has it proved a blessing to society---so far has it demonstrated itself a check upon the tools of office---that it ever has attracted the eye of jealousy, and made the heart of tyranny to palpitate with horror. A free and impartial press will be deemed by every informed American, as the centinel to his rights, his liberties and his honours---that will give the watch-word at the approach of danger, and challenge every alarming evil, while yet at a distance.

We are informed by a letter from Madeira, that the vintage of this year bids fair to be the finest and most plentiful ever known there; and that it is expected there will be more wine made of the first quality, than was ever remembered.

Lately was committed to gaol in Richmond, one Elisha Laffetter, a most inhuman wretch, for the murder of his uncle whom he roasted alive, to extort from him his cash and other most valuable effects. He had three accomplices, two of whom are mulattoes, the other a white man who has turned state's evidence.

A letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in Hartford, dated July 18, says, "Congress have just received fresh intelligence of Indian depredations on our frontiers; they appear to have assistance, as they attacked one of our forts with cannon. The matter lies for consideration. What Congress will determine on this subject remains unknown."

A correspondent observes, that as the welfare, and even existence, of the American states depend on the federal government; and as *this cannot exist*, until Congress have complete and ample power to raise a revenue to support publick credit, and to regulate the whole system of commerce; therefore, if the states any longer neglect to give *those powers* to Congress, nothing remains for Congress to do, but to inform the states, *when they shall retire from the helm*; and "*abdicate*" their office. For the states to trifle any longer, is to sport with their existence, and to offer themselves a prey to any invader, or to a tyrant, or to anarchy. *Something must immediately be done.*

Extract from a French Journal of Literature. Paris, April 30, 1786.

"In the press, and soon will be published, 'A translation of the History of the Revolution of South-Carolina.' By the Hon. David Ramsay, Delegate in Congress; 2 vol. 8vo. with cuts.---The author is a gentleman of most respectable political and literary knowledge; he is well informed of the transactions which he relates, and no person more able to unfold them to publick view."

We learn that the accounts of the seizures of our vessels, and preventing our navigation in the bay of Passamaquoddy, as related in the publick papers, are

now represented in a less unfavourable light. The vessel that was seized has been restored, and the measure discountenanced by the government there. The captain of another American vessel was notified that he was within the British province line, and desired to move within our lines, which he did, and no further difficulty ensued. In short, the seizure was made on or near the disputed territory; and, as the line is not yet agreed on, we fear these disputes may frequently occur till the boundary is amicably settled by commissioners on both sides.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, July 24, 1786.

ON a report relative to the capture of the sloop Chester, and a note from the minister of the United Netherlands in behalf of the owners or claimers of the said sloop, being in Holland, and other papers relative to the property, capture and condemnation thereof,

Resolved, That the court of appeals be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, upon application made to them by the owners or claimants of the said sloop Chester, her appurtenances and cargo, at their session in November next, to examine and determine, by way of appeal, upon the merits of the said application for a new trial; and if, in the opinion of the said court, there should appear just cause, to re-hear, try, adjudge and determine, respecting the capture and condemnation thereof, and to reverse the decree of the court of admiralty of South-Carolina, in whole or in part, or to affirm the same with costs, as to law and justice shall appertain; and that this resolution be published, and shall be deemed and taken as notice to the parties concerned, that the said cause will be tried and determined at that time.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Just PUBLISHED,

And sold by the Printer hereof,

A N
E S S A Y
O N
M O N E Y,

As a MEDIUM of COMMERCE;

WITH

REMARKS on the ADVANTAGES and DISADVANTAGES of PAPER admitted into a GENERAL CIRCULATION.

By a CITIZEN of the UNITED STATES.

STRAYED out of the pasture of Messrs. Joseph Insee and Jacob Phillips, near Trenton, in the evening of the 26th day of June last, a sorrel horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, twelve years old, a natural trotter, marked with a snip, one or two hind feet white. Any person giving intelligence to said Messrs. Insee or Phillips, or the subscriber, so that the owner gets him again, shall be handsomely rewarded by

SIMEON REEVES.

Reading-Town, Hunterdon county, July 27, 1786. 1w*

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of David Cock, an insolvent debtor, now confined in the common gaol of the county of Hunterdon, to appear before two of the Judges of the inferior court of common pleas for said county, at the courthouse in Trenton, on Wednesday the sixth of September next ensuing, at X o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said David Cock's estate should not be made, and he be discharged, agreeably to the act of the legislature in such case made and provided.

DAVID COCK.

Hunterdon gaol, Aug. 5, 1786. 4w*

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, state of New-Jersey, two negroes, one named Gilbert, a mulatto, 40 years old, a shoemaker by trade, is well set, about five feet six inches high, very much marked with the small-pox, has a large scar on his breast, is much troubled with the rheumatism in wet weather, can read very well, pretends to be religious, and sometimes undertakes to preach; had on, when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat, and corduroy vest and breeches.

The other named Jack, about 16 or 17 years old, well grown, a smart active fellow, slender legs, remarkable long feet, and knock-knee'd; had on a light-coloured sagathy coat, and red jacket, his other apparel not known. Any person taking up said negroes, and securing them, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, as also reasonable charges if brought home, or Twenty Dollars for either. All masters of vessels are forewarned not to take said slaves off.

JOHN BRYAN.

Bedminster, June 2, 1786. 4w*

THESE are to inform all persons that have demands against the confiscated estates in this state, who have had them adjudged and deposited with the Auditor agreeably to law, that the notes for their respective claims are now ready, and will be delivered when applied for. Each applicant will be particular in observing, that no note can be delivered without their producing the original mortgages, bonds, notes or accounts, properly endorsed and certified by the Judges, provided they have not already been left with the Auditor.

JAMES MOTT, Treasurer.
Trenton, July 31, 1786. 4w

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Eatton, John North and Joseph Cosgrove, insolvent debtors now confined in the common gaol of the county of Monmouth, to appear before two of the judges of the inferior court of common pleas, for said county of Monmouth, on Thursday the 31st day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. John Longstreet, innkeeper, at Freehold, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said John Eatton, John North, and Joseph Cosgrove's estates should not be made, and they discharged, agreeably to the act of the legislature in such case made and provided.

JOHN EATTON,
JOHN NORTH,
JOSEPH COSGROVE.
Monmouth gaol, July 27, 1786. 2w*

THE partnership of COLLINS AND EWING being dissolved, their remaining stock in trade, consisting of a very general assortment of goods, suitable for the season, will be sold in quantities, or the whole together, on very reasonable terms.

Cash, country produce, or Thompson's notes, will be received in payment.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton,

THE HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA, FROM A BRITISH PROVINCE TO AN INDEPENDENT STATE.

By DAVID RAMSAY, M. D.
Member of the American Congress.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons indebted to the estate of Henry Hoffman, junior, late of Lebanon, county of Hunterdon, deceased, to pay off their respective accounts immediately to the subscriber, to prevent being sued—also all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly proved for payment before the 15th day of August next, as it is proposed to settle the accounts of the said estate by that time.

HENRY HOFFMAN, Admr.
Lebanon, July 15, 1786. 4w*

Publick notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, in the term of September next, to be then held at Trenton, to supply the loss of the deeds for a tract or tracts of one hundred and three acres of land and swamp, or thereabouts, in the township of Woolwich, in Gloucester county, one hundred acres of which were surveyed for Samuel Shevers, of Gloucester county, deceased, on or about the 24th February 1737-8, and are bounded, and supposed to be bounding, on lands of Hendrickson-John Ladd, Isaac Helm, and others, and which same one hundred acres were conveyed unto William Watson, the father of the subscriber, in fee by the same Shevers, and now belongs to

WILLIAM WATSON,
of Woolwich, Gloucester county.
May 15, 1786. 3m*

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A Lot of land, situate in Trenton, containing twenty-seven acres, three rods and twenty-five perches, bounded by Maidenhead roads, land late William Plasket and Samuel Henry's, deceased, on which is a young orchard of grafted fruit, now in perfection, and an excellent spring of water; ten acres or upwards may be made meadow: Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to David Brearley, esq. or the owner at Langhorn park in Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, by whom an indisputable title will be given.

SARAH PENIER.
July 18, 1786. 4w*

American Blistered Steel,
Warranted equal in quality to the best steel imported from Europe, and to be sold by

John Nancarrow and White Matlack,

Under the FIRM of

NANCARROW and MATLACK,

AT the stores of John Helling's on Stampers' wharf, and in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets; at Greenfield and Humphreys' store on Chesnut-street wharf, at Baker, Potts and Co's. store in Third-street, at Michael Gunckle's store, the north east corner of Race-street, at Casper Singer and Sons in Market-street, and at Benjamin Davis's store in Arch-street, between Front and Second-streets; and also by most of the merchants in Trenton.

The great encouragement given the said John Nancarrow, by the rapid sale of the steel he has made, previous to and during the late war, has induced the said Nancarrow and Matlack to assure the publick, that as they intend to carry on the steel manufactory in an extensive and spirited manner, they are determined to spare no pains to render their steel worthy the character given it.

Trenton, Jan. 3, 1786. t. f.

Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, May 1,
Anno Domini 1786.

Publick notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern,

THAT the subscriber John Porch, of the county of Gloucester, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, on the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, intituled, 'an act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds and other instruments of writing containing the title of their lands;' intends to apply to the supreme court of judicature, of the state of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in November next, or where-ever the same court shall at that time be held, to remedy the loss of the following deeds or instruments in writing, concerning his title to a tract or tracts of lands, containing by estimation two hundred and fifty acres of land, lying and being in the township of Deptford, in the county of Gloucester aforesaid, one hundred acres of which were formerly surveyed unto Thomas Langley, deceased, on or about the 16th February, Anno Domini 1714, or thereabouts, and is recorded or supposed to be recorded in the surveyor general's office at Burlington, in a book called Bull's Book, folio 22; the remaining one hundred and fifty acres whereof, were surveyed unto a certain William Arrell, on or about 17th March, Anno Domini 1737, and recorded in the same office, in book M. folio 343, that is to say,

1. A deed from Andrew Jones to his son John Jones, in fee for one hundred acres, part of the tract so surveyed as aforesaid, unto Thomas Langley.
2. A deed from Richard Arrell, son of the aforesaid William Arrell, for fifty acres (part of the aforesaid lands so surveyed to the said William) unto John Jones in fee.
3. A deed from John Jones, for the one hundred and fifty acres aforesaid, unto John Porch in fee.
4. A deed from the said Richard Arrell, for one hundred acres (residue of the one hundred and fifty acres so surveyed as aforesaid, unto William Arrell) unto Jonathan Williams in fee-simple.
5. A deed from the said Jonathan Williams, unto William Kidd, for the same one hundred acres in fee.
6. A deed from the said William Kidd, for the same one hundred acres to John Porch. All which said deeds have been lost by the devastation of the enemy, or other unavoidable accident.

3m** JOHN PORCH.

PRINTING,

IN general, performed at this office in a correct, neat and expeditious manner. The proprietor having an elegant set of new types, and every other apparatus in complete perfection for carrying on his business extensively, would be glad to engage in any work of consequence which may now be in the contemplation of any gentleman, or society, in the United States. He flatters himself he can produce such specimens of his ability, in the line of his profession, as perhaps none in this country, and but few in any other, have excelled. It is far from his wish to boast of his talents, his object being solely to claim the attention of those who may have it in their power to oblige him with their business.

WANTED,
A good MILK Cow. Enquire of the Printer.

PURSUANT to the directions contained in the act, intituled, 'An act to call in all contractors and surplus certificates, to issue state notes to the holders, and to procure a more accurate estimate of the state debt.'

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber will open an office for the liquidation and settlement of such of the above described certificates as shall be presented to him for that purpose, at Hoagland's, in Suffex, the 24th of July; at Willis's, Suffex Courthouse, the thirty-first; at the widow Swazey's, in Oxford, the seventh of August; at David M'Pherfon's in Quaker-Town, the fourteenth; at Thomas Bulman's, in Pennington, the twenty-first; at Skilman's, in Somerset, the twenty-eighth; at Samuel Annin's, the fourth of September, and continue in each of these places one week; and at Daniel Halsey's, in Morristown, the eleventh of September, and continue until the first day of October, at which time his office will be closed. At the above times and places he will settle and adjust all such certificates as shall be presented to him, which have been given by the superintendent of purchases, contractors, collectors, agents, and commissioners, for the payment of which the state is accountable. All persons holding such certificates are therefore requested to take particular notice of the above times and places, as the law limits the time for transacting this business to the first of October aforesaid, and all those will be finally excluded which are not brought in before that time.

SILAS CONDUCT, Commissioner.
March 15, 1786. t. f.

Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, July 1, 1786.

Publick notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern,

THAT the subscribers John Porch and Patrick Flanningham, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, made and passed at Trenton, on the 8th day of October, Anno Domini 1782, intituled, 'an act for the relief of persons who have lost their deeds and other instruments of writing containing the title of their lands, intend to apply to the supreme court of judicature, of the state of New-Jersey, to be held at Trenton, or where-ever the same court shall be held, on the second Tuesday in November next, to remedy the loss of the following deeds or instruments of writing, concerning their title to twenty-five acres of cedar swamp, in Deptford township, in the county of Gloucester, being part of a larger tract formerly surveyed to one Henry Roe, deceased.

1. A deed from the said Henry Roe to Benjamin Cheefman, in fee for the aforesaid twenty-five acres of cedar swamp.
2. A deed from the same Cheefman for the same twenty-five acres to James Collins in fee.
3. A deed from said Collins to John Lewis in fee, for the lands last aforesaid, who by his last will devised the said twenty-five acres to Peter Mancape in fee.
4. A Deed from Peter Mancape to Joseph Cowgill, for the same twenty-five acres in fee.
5. A deed from the said Cowgill to the subscribers in fee for the said land. All which deeds were accidentally burnt in the house of John Porch.

JOHN PORCH,
3m 10s* PATRICK FLANNINGHAM.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons concerned, that the subscriber, having, by unavoidable accident, lost the deed of conveyance, executed to him and his wife Frances, by Abraham Duboys, deceased, father of the said Frances, for two hundred and sixty-four acres of land, situated in the township of Hillsborough, and county of Somerset, means to apply to the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, in September term next, in order to have the said lands assured to him, according to an act of the legislature of this state, in such case made and provided.

BROGUN HUFF.
Hillsborough, May 22, 1786. 3m

Blank Books,

Ruled and unruled, of several sizes and forms, to be sold at the Printing-Office, in Trenton.

A number of JOCELIN'S
SINGING-BOOKS
To be had at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

A few copies of the

LAW S,

passed at the last sitting of the legislature, may be had of the printer hereof.

TRENTON: Printed by ISAAC COLLINS. Subscriptions for this Gazette are taken in by the Printer hereof, at TEN SHILLINGS per Annum: Advertisements of a moderate Length inserted at 3/9 each the first Week, and 1/3 for every Continuance, and long Ones in Proportion; and by whom Essays and Articles of Intelligence are thankfully received—And all Manner of printing Work performed with Care, Fidelity and Expedition